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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

6

WEEKLY BULLETIN

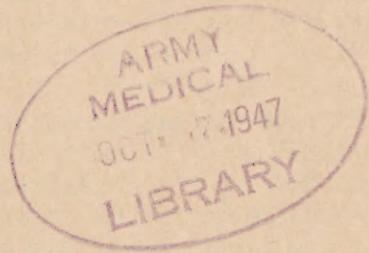
For Period

14 September - 20 September

1947

Number 38

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SECTION 1

TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins were mailed with the Weekly Bulletin, as follows:

Title: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 3

Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 36 on 12 September 1947

Title: Financing Community Welfare Activities in Japan

Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 4

Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 38 on 26 September 1947

Title: Glossary of Welfare; Terms Used in Japan

Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 5

Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 38 on 26 September 1947

Welfare

Attention is called to the issuance in August 1947 of a Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 2) Subject: Japan Social Work Association and in September 1947, Training Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 3) Subject: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA). One copy of each of these training bulletins has been sent to each Military Government Region and Team

SECTION II

GENERAL

Flood Disaster- Typhoon "Kathleen"

The flood that occurred in the wake of the Typhoon "Kathleen" is one of the major disasters to hit the nation since the turn of the century.

Surveys show the flood embraces 23 prefectures, with the heaviest damages occurring in the Kanto region among the prefectures of Miyagi, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama and Tokyo.

Reports of flooded areas started to trickle in to Public Health and Welfare Section early on the 16th, but the scope of this disaster did not make itself fully known until the evening of the 16th and the morning of the 17th, when the nature of the reports indicated that severe floods existed. The Ministry of Welfare was alerted and at 0900 on the 18th of September an emergency relief committee was formed at Cabinet level, which included the Vice-Minister of each Ministry plus the Japanese Red Cross, whose responsibility was to coordinate all relief and rehabilitation measures. The Japanese Red Cross was directed and accepted the responsibility for coordinating relief measures by all private voluntary agencies, working in cooperation with the National Emergency Relief Committee.

To supervise and assist Military Government Teams in directing relief operations and in order to coordinate supplies of food, clothing and medicinals at the national level, PH&W section dispatched three relief teams to the Kanto region. These teams traveled by jeep and trailer and carried emergency gasoline and rations so as not to prove a burden on any Military Government units. Reports from these teams which were dispatched to the most affected areas in the Kanto region were co-ordinated in determining requirements at the national level.

As soon as it was learned that the extent of the flood would necessitate supply action at the national level, Ministry of Welfare officials took immediate action in organizing supply activities. Reserve stocks were released in the affected areas and action was taken to earmark stocks of medical and sanitary supplies, clothing and food for distribution to supplement these released stocks. Initial shipments of water purification materials and cresol were made to the various pre-

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fectures. In anticipation of dysentery outbreaks, sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole were also supplied. Ample supplies of vaccines were available in the prefectures but priority was established, principally for typhoid vaccine, if required for replenishing prefectural stocks. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section were allocated four vehicles for direct shipments of medicinals and sanitary supplies and made deliveries to prefectural health authorities.

The need for water purification materials was recognized early and stocks of Halezone tablets, which had been purchased by the Japanese Government from surplus U. S. Army stocks, were shipped to critical areas, supplemented by Japanese stocks of purification materials.

It is anticipated that considerable amounts of DDT will be required in the rehabilitation of the affected areas. Stocks of DDT are plentiful and can be supplied on short notice, if existing prefectural stocks are insufficient. Necessary spraying equipment is also available upon request. An emergency requisition for surgical dressings can be met. Preventive health control measures are being stressed, as is water purification.

Latest reports indicate the following:

Dead 839, injured 1556, missing 1196, houses destroyed 11,413, houses flooded 255,042, roads washed out (breaks) 1702, river bank and dike breaks 1744, bridges damaged 1766, railroad lines broken 88, rice land destroyed 81,067 cho, rice land flooded 147,091 cho, other farm land destroyed 3232 cho, and other farm land flooded 4659 cho (Note: 1 cho equals 2.45 acres).

Waters are receding in all the affected areas with the exception of Tokyo Prefecture, which is experiencing the foreseen development of high waters being carried into Tokyo Bay. The situation is under control and close attention is being exercised to prevent possible outbreaks of disease.

The Military Government teams who operated in the affected areas, especially in the prefectures in the Kanto region, which suffered heavily, are to be commended for the excellent emergency steps taken and the coordination of relief activities in the rescue work and the supplying of food, clothing and medicinals to the flood victims. Japanese prefectural officials and disaster teams were very active and in some cases had highly organized relief teams which performed commendable work in aiding the unfortunates.

SECTION III

WELFARE DIVISION

Kinki Region Welfare Conference

A conference was held in Kyoto on 15 September which was attended by Welfare Officers from the seven prefectures of the Kinki Military Government Region. Other personnel participating in the meeting included the Commanding Officer of the Kinki MG Region, (I Corps); the Welfare Officers from MG Section, Headquarters Eighth Army; the Kinki MG Region (I Corps); and a representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This was the second regional conference held in I Corps area during the past few months.

During this conference the importance of administrative review of public assistance was emphasized by personnel of the Kinki MG Region. Increasing emphasis is being given in this area to the need of reviewing the situation of persons receiving outdoor relief (assistance in their own homes) to determine if they continue to be eligible and if proper action has been taken to adjust grants in accordance with the new schedules of assistance rates issued recently by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. In this area, as in other sections of Japan, about 95% of all persons receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law are receiving outdoor relief, while only 5% are receiving indoor relief (institutional care). Increasing emphasis is being given by MG welfare personnel to the outdoor relief programs.

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Japanese Red Cross

A meeting of all Red Cross Hospital Directors was held in Tokyo 18 and 19 September for the principal purpose of instructing them on their responsibilities for disaster nursing and medical services under the new disaster program being formulated by the National Red Cross Society. Consultants from the Section also spoke to the Directors on improved standards of hospital administration and areas of public health service in which Red Cross might develop needed public health programs in cooperation with the Ministry of Welfare and local health authorities.

National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross alerted all of its Prefectural Chapters on 16 September ordering them to stand by for disaster services and to render all possible aid to prefectural authorities in meeting medical and nursing needs in affected areas. Preliminary reports indicate that Red Cross relief teams were employed effectively in some areas, while in others Red Cross personnel was not fully utilized nor their services well coordinated with prefectural authorities.

Dates of the Japanese National Red Cross campaign have been changed to earlier dates (previous dates 15 Oct - 15 Nov) and call for their fund drive to be held between 22 Sept - 1 November 1947. Note: This supersedes announcement contained in Weekly Bulletin 1 Sept - 7 Sept 1947.

South East Asia Social Welfare Conference

A representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, attended the South East Social Welfare Conference which was held in Singapore from 19 to 23 August 1947. Delegates from the following countries attended the conference: Hongkong, Indo-China, Malayan Union, Netherlands East Indies, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and Singapore. Observers present included representatives from Australia, China, India, New Zealand, World Health Organization, the United Nations and voluntary (private) welfare agencies. Matters considered included: government responsibility for social welfare programs, juvenile delinquency, social research, international traffic in women and children, and the need of recruiting and training social welfare workers.

The delegates attending the conference from South East Asia, including the observers from voluntary (private) agencies, were those responsible for the direction, administration and operation of social welfare activities in their respective departments or agencies. These delegates and observers were persons with high academic and experience qualifications.

The conference recommended that efforts be continued to raise the standards of social welfare practices and to coordinate welfare practices, in the territories toward uniformity wherever possible. It was decided to request the Special Commissioner in South East Asia to sponsor the establishment of a permanent South East Asia Social Welfare Conference and for the conferees to recommend that the South East Asia Social Region be recognized by the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Field Survey

A survey of veterinary affairs in Kochi, Ehime, Tokushima, Kegawa and Okayama Prefectures was completed.

Eighteen cases of Equine Encephalitis resulting in eight deaths, had been reported from Kochi Prefecture during the period 24-31 Aug 1947. Six cases resulting in five deaths were also reported from Okayama Prefecture. The survey disclosed that control measures were effective and new cases had ceased to appear. It must be emphasized that these are clinically diagnosed cases which have not been confirmed by laboratory procedures. Specimens were collected and forwarded

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to laboratories for that purpose.

In Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures sun-stroke cases with central nervous system involvement were reported. The survey revealed that the development of new cases had ended with the advent of cool weather. Specimens were collected from recovered cases for laboratory study.

Programs for the testing of dairy cows for tuberculosis and anti-rabies vaccination of dogs are progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Slaughter houses were found to be in good condition but milk plants and dairy farms are generally below Japanese standards in sanitation.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 14-20 September 1947:

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	" "	6
Okayama	Equine Encephalitis	6

Monthly Animal Disease Report for August 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly Animal Disease Report for August 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Disease	No. of Cases
Brucellosis	12
Trichomoniasis	21
Ticks Fever	6
Equine Infectious Abortion	6
Swine Erysipelas	28
Swine Plague	6
Swine Cholera	3
Strangles	148
Rabies	4
Equine Infectious Anemia	141
Equine Encephalitis	24
Pullorum Disease	447

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for July 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for July 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Goats	Swine	Horses
Number Slaughtered	15,476	912	238	6,359	4,163
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	0	0	6
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	6	0	0	0	11
Partial	274	7	0	52	264
Viscera	3,154	57	0	2,583	654

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for July 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for July 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

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Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples Examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	7341
Samples examined	9363
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	676
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1441
Plant Inspections	4118
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	288
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1043

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	42
Samples examined	52
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	11
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	9

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Chief of the Division visited Kofu for meeting of the Yamanashi Prefectural Branch Association of Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association on 16 September.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Reports from the field still indicate a shortage of x-ray film in distribution channels. Hospitals appear to be having particular difficulty. The production of film has now reached a point where it is possible to supply at least minimum requirements for all agencies and stocks are available for shipment to retail outlets. Any acute shortages in prefectures which cannot be supplied locally should be reported to Public Health and Welfare Section through channels, in order that expeditious action may be taken to furnish the required x-ray film.

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 14 - 20 September 1947.

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Yokosuka Quar. Sta.	120 lbs.	180 gallons	
Nagasaki			1,500 vials
Kanagawa		20,000 gallons	
Wakayama	2,000 lbs.		
Total	2,120 lbs.	20,180 gallons	1,500 vials

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Narcotics

The Narcotic Control Officer returned from temporary duty in the United States. Conferences with Bureau of Narcotic officials in Washington and inspections of records and facilities of the principal pharmaceutical companies dealing in narcotic preparations in the United States, revealed the system of records, reporting and security now established in Japan compares favorably with the United States. Bureau of Narcotic Officials were pleased with the progress made in Japan by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and with the periodical reports which have been received. The Narcotic Control Officer received an informal and incomplete report on 50 grams of cocaine hydrochloride seized in Seattle, Washington. The cocaine originated in Japan. A request was made for the complete modus operandi of the two persons involved in the smuggling operation when the investigation is finished. This is the first smuggling operation reported from Japan since the beginning of the occupation. Necessary action is being taken in cooperation with the Office of the Provost Marshal to prevent further narcotic smuggling.

Crude and semi-processed narcotics were transferred from the custody of the 5th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to pharmaceutical companies in Tokyo by the Japanese Government under the supervision of Narcotic Control Officers. The narcotics will be processed under close supervision of SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and used for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Disease Control in Flooded Areas

Diseases which are expected to present the greatest problems in recently flooded areas are the enteric diseases. Proper food and water sanitation would, of course, prevent these diseases and every effort has been made to provide safe potable water and safe food during the acute stages of the flood. Supplies of hyperchlorite were provided for chlorination of wells and other local water supplies. Proper instructions concerning the chlorination of wells and water supplies and sanitation of food were disseminated both through the Japanese and Military Government sources.

Great danger still exists in some areas where the water has partially or completely receded. In these areas, sanitary teams should be used to the greatest possible extent in cleaning up the area, chlorinating all wells and other water supplies, filling, draining, spraying and dusting for insect control. Disease problems will be held at a minimum if these procedures are carefully carried out. Typhoid immunization procedures started during the early stages of the flood should be continued until all persons in the flooded areas have received a complete course (three inoculations) of TAB vaccine. Since the nation wide typhoid immunization program is now in progress Military Government Health Officers should take advantage of this opportunity to see that all eligible persons in the affected prefectures are immunized at this time. Sufficient vaccine is available for this program.

Certain other communicable diseases, particularly smallpox, diphtheria and typhus may present special problems in the flooded areas. These will have to be handled on an individual basis. If smallpox cases appear all persons in the affected area should be immunized promptly. Focal immunizations should be done wherever typhus or diphtheria appear. It is important that concentrations of people in refugee camps and other places be dusted with DDT, as a precautionary measure in typhus control. It is particularly important that cases of dysentery, typhoid, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus, etc., be recognized and promptly isolated. Disinfection of stools and other body discharges are always important, but are particularly so at this time due to the interruption of normal disposal procedures.

Sanitation

Sanitation problems will be greatly aggravated by the recent heavy rains and

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subsequent flooding of water supplies and low areas that will breed mosquitoes. A survey should be made to locate the areas flooded and take immediate action on the following:

- (1) Check on the number of sanitary teams that are actively engaged in insect and rodent control.
- (2) Check on materials and equipment.

An investigation of private and public water supplies should be made with particular attention to the need for sterilization. A check should be made on the available chlorine supplies and where an adequate amount is not available, it should be procured immediately. If difficulty is met in obtaining these supplies and materials through normal civilian channels, it should be immediately referred through proper command channels to Public Health and Welfare Section.

Tuberculosis Control

Recently a local Japanese physician made inquiry concerning the management of tuberculous patients after their discharge from prisons in America. This inquiry has led to consideration of a similar problem here in Japan. This type of individual would, as a rule, return into that group of the population in which ignorance, superstition, carelessness over crowding, and poverty create an ideal situation for the spread of tuberculosis.

These cases, before release, should be interviewed by a visiting nurse from the health center and a member of the welfare organization. The patient and his contacts should be guided into the proper channels for control and further treatment. Prefectural, city, town and village health officials should be notified of the patient's discharge. They in turn should make provisions for subsequent supervision and treatment.

As a source for case finding, the prison population is ideal in that they are under control. An investigation of the conditions in the prisons, the number of tuberculous prisoners in the prefectures, and the location of contacts made both before and after commitments presents a rich source for case finding.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurances

A bill presently under consideration by the Diet which may affect the administration of National Health Insurance at local levels is the proposed legislation for the abolition of the Agricultural Association (Nogyo Kai). In many towns and villages, National Health Insurance activities are conducted, not by an independent National Health Insurance Association, but by a department of the local "Nogyo Kai".

If these Nogyo Kai are dissolved, the farmers of various communities may elect to organize local agricultural cooperative associations for carrying on cooperative buying and selling activities. In such an event, National Health Insurance subscribers in a town or village may choose to delegate the responsibility for National Health Insurance administration to the new organization, or they may prefer to separate National Health Insurance activities by establishing an independent National Health Insurance Association.

SECTION IX

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 1 August 1947 shows 3,366 hospitals with a capacity of 216,515 beds of which 109,075 were occupied. During this same period 322,158 out-patients were treated.

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Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 8 August 1947 shows 3,367 hospitals with a capacity of 216,338 beds of which 108,478 were occupied. During this same period 320,385 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 15 August 1947 shows 3,374 hospitals with a capacity of 216,510 beds of which 109,041 were occupied. During this same period 317,253 out-patients were treated.

SECTION X

NUTRITION CONSULTANT

Ice Cream mix not suitable for babies under 6 months.

Reports have been received that ice cream mix is being issued by the Japanese and used for babies under 6 months of age. Ice cream mixes are approximately 1/2 to 1/3 equivalent of dried milk in calcium. They are also high in fat (25%) and sometimes contain dried egg. They should not be issued on the ration for use of babies under 6 months. Sufficient dried whole milk or evaporated milk in the hands of the Ration Board should be reserved for babies and its issue controlled to assure that infants are given priority.

SECTION XI

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 13 September 1947 w/digest.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13 SEPTEMBER 1947

There was a total of 16,940 communicable disease cases reported for the week ending 13 September 1947 compared with 20,784 reported in the preceding week. No reports were received, however, from Gunma and Saitama prefectures. Approximately 77 percent of the total current cases were credited to tuberculosis (8,595), whooping cough (2,670), pneumonia (969), measles (736), and influenza (34). No data on deaths for these diseases were available.

The remaining 12 diseases included in this report accounted for 3,936 cases and 492 deaths currently, compared with 4,350 cases and 638 deaths in the preceding week. Approximately 75 percent of the cases and 90 percent of the deaths from these 12 acute communicable diseases were due to dysentery (2,135 cases and 353 deaths) and typhoid fever (788 cases and 87 deaths).

Diphtheria usually reaches a low point in August and begins to increase in late August or early September. During the week ending 13 September, diphtheria cases increased 33 percent from 294 to 390. Only 7 deaths were reported in the current week, however, compared with 18 in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 26.1 and 37.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 3.2. In the corresponding week of 1946 the case and death rates were 49.3 and 2.1 respectively.

Dysentery cases (2,135) decreased nearly 16 percent from 2,533 cases in the preceding week. Deaths decreased 26 percent from 479 to 353. The current and cumulative case rates were 142.7 and 57.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 23.6 and 10.1. In the corresponding week of 1946 the current case and death rates were 374.1 and 54.0. The cumulative case and death rates by 14 September 1946 were 107.9 and 15.3 respectively.

Typhoid fever cases remained about the same. There were 788 cases currently compared with 785 previously. Deaths (87) were nearly 14 percent less than the number (101) reported last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 52.7 and 23.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.8 and 2.8.

There was little change in the incidence of paratyphoid fever. There were 215 cases and 11 deaths reported in the current week compared with 227 cases and 13 deaths in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.4 and 6.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.3.

One case of smallpox was reported currently compared with 2 last week. No deaths were reported in either week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Five cases and one death were reported for typhus fever compared with 1 case and no deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.8 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

Malaria cases (293) in the current week were nearly 22 percent less than the number (375) reported in the preceding week. One death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.6 and 17.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.03.

Scarlet fever cases decreased slightly from 39 to 31 currently. One death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 3.5 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

The incidence of epidemic meningitis decreased approximately 36 percent from 64 cases last week to 41 cases in the current week. Deaths (14) remained the same. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 5.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 1.7.

There were 37 suspect cases and 17 deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis in the current week compared with 30 suspect cases and 13 deaths in the preceding week. Nearly half the suspect cases (16) were reported in Okayama prefecture.

Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable
Diseases - Week Ending 13 September 1947 - Continued

To date there are still only 4 cases confirmed and 11 suspicious cases for which one positive specimen has been received. The current and cumulative suspect case rates were 2.5 and 0.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 819 and 29,052 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,406, and 149,775; and for syphilis, 3,131 and 101,460.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 13 Sept 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	21	-	1805	209	130	6	1022	83
AOMORI	7	-	332	30	31	1	236	23
IWATE	6	-	292	26	123	9	704	62
MIYAGI	8	-	426	12	49	5	524	49
AKITA	17	-	438	30	38	5	270	51
YAMAGATA	9	-	511	35	148	6	1187	91
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	343	8	214	32	2031	238
IBARAKI	9	-	406	37	71	21	1512	388
TOCHIGI	10	-	519	31	61	8	1139	186
GUMMA	NR	-	237	51	NR	NR	1280	184
SAITAMA	NR	-	431	47	NR	NR	1333	227
CHIBA	6	-	344	28	22	8	811	152
TOKYO	13	4	1262	198	168	40	2282	529
KANAGAWA	10	-	424	29	38	9	582	106
NIIGATA	20	1	531	33	109	3	1456	211
TOYAMA	4	-	177	11	7	-	168	9
ISHIKAWA	10	-	449	21	24	5	177	32
FUKUI	3	-	177	10	21	3	305	42
YAMANASHI	1	-	82	8	24	4	619	62
NAGANO	9	-	474	36	98	5	1433	129
GIFU	8	-	152	17	47	4	544	164
SHIZUOKA	7	-	407	43	56	5	968	203
AICHI	35	-	1208	70	71	21	1576	390
MIE	4	-	485	26	16	4	395	96
SHIGA	2	-	158	11	9	3	278	36
KYOTO	3	-	421	45	32	2	660	94
OSAKA	4	-	337	39	37	6	622	146
HYOGO	8	-	648	51	56	5	1048	199
NARA	1	-	135	7	13	7	116	13
WAKAYAMA	5	-	182	5	3	2	114	27
TOTTORI	4	-	129	11	17	5	136	26
SHIMANE	11	-	367	15	38	3	343	100
OKAYAMA	15	-	287	24	51	9	326	89
HIROSHIMA	19	-	437	29	49	5	405	125
YAMAGUCHI	18	-	494	46	24	4	224	80
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	225	8	44	5	662	100
KAGAWA	3	-	207	13	38	5	436	68
EHIME	10	-	686	65	68	2	810	148
KOCHI	5	-	241	17	9	2	267	64
FUKUOKA	17	1	1330	87	37	9	531	98
SAGA	9	-	598	51	20	1	165	32
NAGASAKI	5	-	445	51	23	5	475	89
KUMAMOTO	4	-	152	23	13	3	319	79
OITA	5	-	543	35	5	4	282	71
MIYAZAKI	9	-	421	33	20	5	483	100
KAGOSHIMA	9	-	477	63	23	6	662	122
TOTAL	390	7	20832	1775	2135	353	31918	5613
RATES								
Current	26.1	0.5	37.6	3.2	142.7	23.6	57.7	10.1
Previous	19.7	1.2			169.3	32.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

* Correction

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Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	52	3	538	62	11	-	161	7
AOMORI	16	1	156	21	4	-	23	1
IWATE	15	-	140	18	4	-	39	1
MIYAGI	13	-	302	24	9	-	209	8
AKITA	3	5	105	22	1	-	41	3
YAMAGATA	19	2	293	47	5	-	91	5
FUKUSHIMA	16	3	339	35	1	1	79	8
IBARAKI	28	-	303	29	6	-	146	8
TOCHIGI	11	1	330	48	12	-	76	5
GUMMA	NR	NR	196	29	NR	NR	61	4
SAITAMA	NR	NR	329	31	NR	NR	65	7
CHIBA	5	1	309	20	2	-	100	3
TOKYO	67	8	1012	127	17	-	374	17
KANAGAWA	17	3	542	70	3	-	119	6
NIIGATA	34	4	419	53	10	1	117	4
TOYAMA	14	-	303	25	8	-	96	1
ISHIKAWA	25	-	150	15	5	-	38	1
FUKUI	2	1	130	16	4	-	35	1
YAMANASHI	8	1	116	6	4	-	44	1
NAGANO	27	-	245	25	12	1	108	12
GIFU	37	6	371	44	15	3	107	8
SHIZUOKA	19	4	419	41	7	-	106	15
AICHI	42	6	748	81	13	1	170	5
MIE	13	6	653	69	1	1	94	9
SHIGA	2	-	97	10	2	-	23	3
KYOTO	11	1	307	34	5	-	72	5
OSAKA	20	3	463	76	5	1	238	5
HYOGO	65	6	734	95	9	1	81	8
NARA	11	1	114	11	1	-	12	-
WAKAYAMA	30	1	354	32	5	-	57	1
TOTTORI	1	-	119	8	1	-	21	-
SHIMANE	8	1	212	28	1	-	100	4
OKAYAMA	37	4	253	30	1	1	18	1
HIROSHIMA	29	3	507	57	8	-	129	10
YAMAGUCHI	2	1	90	7	3	-	23	1
TOKUSHIMA	16	2	217	49	-	-	34	4
KAGAWA	5	-	147	19	3	-	57	1
EHIME	5	1	140	21	8	-	31	-
KOCHI	26	5	339	39	1	-	32	2
FUKUOKA	9	-	254	26	1	-	48	2
SAGA	2	-	62	3	3	-	21	1
NAGASAKI	7	1	63	5	1	-	25	2
KUMAMOTO	4	-	87	12	-	-	20	-
OITA	3	1	76	8	-	-	8	-
MIYAZAKI	5	1	142	30	1	-	30	2
KAGOSHIMA	7	-	23	5	2	-	14	-
TOTAL	788	87	13248	1563	215	11	3593	192
RATE								
Current	52.7	5.8	23.9	2.8	14.4	0.7	6.5	0.3
Previous	52.5	6.8			15.2	0.9		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 13 September 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	41	8	-	-	52	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	NP	NR	3	-	NR	NR	4	3
SAITAMA	NP	NR	3	1	NR	NR	26	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	1	1	209	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	37	2
NIIGATA	-	-	3	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	9	-	3	-	221	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	44	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	0	379	38	5	1	1000	82
RATE								
Current	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.1
Previous	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 13 September 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	14	1	221	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	4	-	132	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	-	149	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	7	-	156	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	7	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	212	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	292	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	88	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	NR	NR	74	-	NR	NR	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	43	1	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	25	-	621	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	15	-	387	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	27	-	227	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	7	-	134	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	4	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	-	166	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	8	-	164	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	231	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	6	-	204	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	33	-	1562	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	7	-	139	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	6	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	-	269	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	3	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	93	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	210	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	7	-	187	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	-	127	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	9	-	418	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	7	-	93	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	14	-	820	-	6	6	-	-
SAGA	3	-	266	-	3	3	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	-	148	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	8	-	314	-	3	3	-	-
MIYAZAKI	5	-	160	-	1	1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	21	-	167	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	293	1	9713	18	0	0	0	0
RATES								
Current	19.6	0.1	17.5	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	25.1	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)
HOKKAIDO	8	-	268	8	4	-	341	92	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	18	1	-	-	89	15	-	-	2	-
IWATE	1	-	24	4	-	-	56	16	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	-	65	1	-	-	112	16	-	-	1	-
AKITA	-	-	24	1	-	-	77	34	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	32	1	-	-	64	19	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	39	1	-	-	132	36	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	46	1	-	-	180	55	-	-	1	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	36	-	-	-	28	12	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	NR	NR	58	2	NR	NR	35	16	NR	NR	1	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	34	-	NR	NR	64	25	NR	NR	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	37	-	-	-	56	18	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	6	1	355	8	-	-	613	247	-	-	4	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	88	1	-	-	71	22	-	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	16	1	-	-	53	21	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	10	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	19	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	1	-
NAGANO	3	-	68	1	-	-	37	6	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	21	1	-	-	16	4	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	122	-	1	-	86	19	-	-	2	-
AICHI	-	-	79	1	-	-	33	8	-	-	5	-
MIE	-	-	33	1	-	-	23	8	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	1	1	24	-	-	-	21	14	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	3	-	117	2	-	-	62	22	-	-	5	-
OSAKA	-	-	46	2	-	-	114	22	-	-	5	-
HYOGO	-	-	45	1	-	-	57	22	-	-	4	-
NARA	-	-	8	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	33	10	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	28	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	11	6	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	17	2	-	-	55	17	-	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	33	5	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	13	2	-	-	17	6	-	-	1	-
EHIME	1	-	17	-	-	-	28	7	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	22	7	-	-	3	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	14	1	-	-	73	51	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	1	-	-	24	11	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	28	8	-	-	2	-
OITA	1	-	2	-	2	-	10	2	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	11	-	*(-1)	-	16	3	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	13	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	31	1	1927	45	41	14	2955	944	37	17	140	59
RATE	2.1	0.1	3.5	0.1	2.7	0.9	5.3	1.7	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.1
Previous	2.6	0.0			4.3	0.9			2.0	0.9		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

Plague: 0

* Correction

Weekly Report - 13 September 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cases
HOKKAIDO	98	205	657
AKIHOPI	26	50	147
IWATE	18	62	29
MIYAGI	31	66	212
AKITA	22	73	169
YAMAGATA	21	23	172
FUKUSHIMA	3	107	15
IBARAKI	9	46	124
TOCHIGI	5	66	97
GUNMA	NR	NR	87
SAITAMA	NR	NR	11
CHIBA	3	17	59
TOKYO	5	197	747
KANAGAWA	7	99	372
NIIGATA	127	199	735
TOYAMA	29	33	199
ISHIKAWA	27	92	321
FUKUI	20	36	67
YAMANASHI	1	13	60
NAGANO	43	84	344
GIFU	NR	NR	NR
SHIZUOKA	13	63	187
AICHI	40	83	317
MIE	5	37	58
SHIGA	6	33	83
KYOTO	10	52	233
OSAKA	3	80	522
HYOGO	14	88	323
NARA	7	9	56
WAKAYAMA	2	18	82
TOTTORI	4	24	77
SHIMANE	19	96	240
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	11	64	386
YAMAGUCHI	4	22	86
TOKUSHIMA	15	43	75
KAGAWA	14	-	65
EHIME	21	104	270
KOCHI	11	33	84
FUKUOKA	16	207	466
SAGA	1	24	108
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	NR
KUMAMOTO	8	20	89
OTTA	4	40	138
MIZUYAKI	7	39	83
KAGOSHIMA	6	23	67
TOTAL	736	2670	8595
Rate			
Current	49.2	178.5	574.6
Previous	89.4	250.1	666.0

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 13 September 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases	INFLUENZA Cases
HOKKAIDO	82	-
AOMORI	24	1
IWATE	29	1
MIYAGI	38	1
AKITA	23	1
YAMAGATA	15	1
FUKUSHIMA	36	1
IBARAKI	43	1
TOCHIGI	22	1
GUMMA	NR	NR
SAITAMA	NR	NR
CHIBA	9	-
TOKYO	66	4
KANAGAWA	40	-
NIIGATA	78	-
TOYAMA	21	-
ISHIKAWA	31	-
FUKUI	6	-
YAMANASHI	5	-
NAGANO	13	-
GIFU	NR	NR
SHIZUOKA	20	-
AICHI	28	-
MIE	10	-
SHIGA	6	-
KYOTO	13	-
OSAKA	35	-
HYOGO	26	-
NARA	7	-
WAKAYAMA	14	-
TOTTORI	7	-
SHIMANE	18	3
OKAYAMA	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	9	3
YAMAGUCHI	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	19	-
KAGAWA	10	-
EHIME	26	-
KOCHI	6	-
FUKUOKA	72	6
SAGA	9	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR
KUMAMOTO	4	-
OITA	17	16
MIYAZAKI	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	18	-
TOTAL	969	34
RATES		
Current	64.8	2.3
Previous	91.2	1.9

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Deaths not available.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	13 Sep. 1947	14 Sep. 1946	13 Sep. 1947	14 Sep. 1946	for first 37 weeks 1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	390	712	1234	2602	20832	34048
Dysentery	2135	5402	11079	23410	31918	57654
Typhoid	788	1150	3194	5068	13248	34470
Paratyphoid	215	308	867	1360	3593	6632
Smallpox	1	4	3	24	379	17654
Typhus Fever	5	9	14	104	1000	30696
Malaria	293	1215	1496	4883	9713	NA
Cholera	0	63	0	354	0	1124
Scarlet Fever	31	31	141	146	1927	1389
Epidemic Meningitis	41	11	201	86	2955	1175
Jap. B. Encephalitis	37	12	113	47	140	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	7	30	57	114	1975	2808
Dysentery	353	780	2011	3415	5613	8151
Typhoid	87	115	413	567	1563	3990
Paratyphoid	11	18	40	67	192	328
Smallpox	0	5	0	8	38	2702
Typhus Fever	1	1	1	18	82	2788
Malaria	1	1	2	11	18	NA
Cholera	0	40	0	172	0	474
Scarlet Fever	1	0	4	6	45	83
Epidemic Meningitis	14	2	76	21	944	308
Jap. B. Encephalitis	17	5	51	20	59	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	13 Sep. 1947	14 Sep. 1946	13 Sep. 1947	14 Sep. 1946	for first 37 weeks 1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	26.1	49.3	20.6	45.0	37.6	63.7
Dysentery	142.7	374.1	185.2	405.3	57.7	107.9
Typhoid	52.7	79.6	53.4	87.7	23.9	64.5
Paratyphoid	14.4	21.3	14.5	23.5	6.5	12.4
Smallpox	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	33.0
Typhus Fever	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.8	57.4
Malaria	19.6	84.1	25.0	84.5	17.5	NA
Cholera	0.0	4.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.1
Scarlet Fever	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.6
Epidemic Meningitis	2.7	0.8	3.4	1.5	5.3	2.2
Jap. B. Encephalitis	2.5	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.3	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	0.5	2.1	1.0	2.0	3.2	5.2
Dysentery	23.6	54.0	33.6	59.1	10.1	15.3
Typhoid	5.8	8.0	6.9	9.8	2.8	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.1
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.3	0.1	5.2
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.2	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.9
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASE IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 13 September 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	23	921	208	6235	159	3529
AOMORI	13	287	90	1973	47	1202
IWATE	3	134	18	710	23	911
MIYAGI	15	272	67	2180	48	1443
AKITA	4	162	31	1243	26	944
YAMAGATA	2	141	16	1069	49	1434
FUKUSHIMA	9	303	111	2759	84	1960
IBARAKI	7	467	59	1848	63	1819
TOCHIGI	4	298	38	2342	60	2152
GUMMA	NR	197	NR	1456	NR	1756
SAITAMA	NR	540	NR	2320	NR	1565
CHIBA	12	578	48	2738	29	1750
TOKYO	46	1271	148	4861	123	3563
KANAGAWA	54	1141	329	9206	163	4566
NIIGATA	13	358	73	2321	66	2032
TOYAMA	9	304	51	2344	55	1861
ISHIKAWA	5	471	74	2821	45	1760
FUKUI	9	320	36	1273	28	912
YAMANASHI	-	64	36	1269	17	478
NAGANO	16	235	74	2559	69	1846
GIFU	16	527	95	2916	25	1223
SHIZUOKA	14	551	96	2713	56	2577
AICHI	70	2535	253	10631	124	5758
MIE	25	937	45	1929	63	1878
SIIGA	17	699	39	1285	40	1203
KYOTO	30	1419	226	5653	157	3101
OSAKA	96	3454	384	12975	347	10983
HYOGO	50	1305	254	6374	237	6170
NARA	19	410	32	765	32	763
WAKAYAMA	29	821	136	2734	79	1638
TOTTORI	8	274	48	2521	20	1248
SHIMANE	1	126	33	1265	57	1136
OKAYAMA	35	1214	137	4316	70	2609
HIROSHIMA	27	851	168	5880	64	2619
YAMAGUCHI	12	333	72	2647	23	1586
TOKUSHIMA	4	97	45	965	21	893
KAGAWA	NR	480	NR	1877	NR	1096
EHIME	5	215	89	2503	62	2397
KOCHI	4	247	26	1226	13	971
FUKUOKA	77	2139	205	8423	209	4971
SAGA	4	281	84	3154	59	1630
NAGASAKI	16	565	150	4841	91	2233
KUMAMOTO	6	260	57	2966	59	2004
OITA	16	627	104	2291	27	1533
MIYAZAKI	2	60	32	1295	16	780
KAGOSHIMA	*(-8)	161	89	2103	26	1177
TOTALS	819	29052	4406	149775	3131	101460

RATE

Current	54.7	52.5	294.5	270.6	209.3	183.3
Previous	56.4		304.4		212.2	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

* Correction

